Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1828. [NO. 164.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Thomas Trotter

IS appointed Agent for *Yates & McIntyre* for Charlotte, and will receive all orders directed to them for Tickets and shares in Lotteries before the public.
Sept. 29, 1827.—50

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.

August Session, 1827.

Robert Houston & Mary his wife, vs. Alston Spratt & Eliza'th his wife. } Petition for partition of Lands.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 4th Monday of November next, and answer to the petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso against them.

I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6t62.—pr. adv. $2.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale

I wish to sell the tract of Land whereon I now reside, distant 3 miles from the village of Charlotte; containing about 900 acres of the best quality of Sugar Creek land. Two-thirds of the above tract is in woods; the greater proportion of the balance having been opened within a few years, will yield, in ordinary seasons, from 800 to 1000 weight of cotton per acre. On the plantation is a good dwelling-house, and other necessary out buildings. The tract is well watered and has extensive meadows. Intending to remove to another state, the above property is offered low for cash or credit; or would be exchanged for Tennessee lands, located within the Middle or Western Districts.

The Land could be divided to suit purchaser.
WM. J. POLK.
Mecklenburg county, Oct. 18, 1827.—53tf.

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in setts, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c.
Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 6th day of August, 1827, a negro man who says his name is TARLTON, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Claiborn Cook, living in Granville county. The boy is large and very black, and stammers very much in speaking. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
57tf JOHN SLOAN, *Sheriff.*

Notice.

AT a late meeting of the Lincoln Cotton Manufacturing Company, they agreed to sell yarn and cloth in future, at the following rates; but reserving unto themselves the privilege of rising or falling, as circumstances may justify. They now offer to sell at the following prices, for cash, or produce at cash prices, viz:

Cotton Yarn Nos. 5 & 6, 32½ cts. per lb.
7 & 8, 35 cts. per lb.
9 & 10, 37½ cts. per lb.
11, 42½ cts. per lb.
12, 47½ cts. per lb.
13, 52½ cts. per lb.

Any quantity of yarn under 5 lbs. of Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, they will sell at 37½ cents per lb. They also propose to sell Cloth by the bolt, made of yarn No. 9, about 700, and one yard wide, at 20 cents per yard; any quantity under a bolt, at 25 cents per yard. Every 2½ yards of the cloth will generally weigh a pound.

They likewise offer the following prices for produce, in the way of an exchange, viz:—

Corn, per bush.	43¾	Pork, per lb.	4½
Flaxseed, do.	62½	Flour, do.	3
Wheat, do.	100	Bacon 8, Tallow	9
Picked cotton, 1st qual.	8 cts.	Seed do.	2c.
Lard, 9 cts. per lb.		Beeswax,	25

But should any person wish to trade at the former prices, they will still continue to allow 3 cts. per lb. for seed cotton, and 11 cents per lb. for picked cotton, and sell yarn and cloth as formerly. These are the prices that they will give at the factory.
JAS. BIVINGS.
Dec. 1, 1827.—2t64p

Attachments and Bonds
For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Factorage and Commission
BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business at his old stand on Edmondston's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for *GOODS*.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the STEAM BOATS, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.
HENRY. W. CONNER.
Charleston, Nov. 1, 1827.—3mt173.

☞ The Editor of the Western Carolinian will insert this advertisement for three months, and forward his account to me in Charleston.

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Cooper & McGinn *vs.* Henry Farr and Margaret his wife, Silas Campbell and Matilda his wife, heirs at law of Joseph Todd, deceased.

Judgment $7 50, p. levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is ORDERED by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at February Sessions next, then and there to shew cause why the land of the said Joseph Todd, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy the above judgment and costs.

Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of November, 1827.
ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6t69pr. adv. $2 75

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Mecklenburg County.

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6t69—pr. adv. $2 75

Land for Sale.

ON the 21st day of January next, viz: on the 3d Monday of said month, at the Court-House in Charlotte, I will sell to the highest bidder, by an order from the Court of Equity, the plantation on which David Johnson, deceased, formerly lived, adjoining the lands of William Johnson, Samuel Johnson, Matthew Bain and Wm. McComb, and of others; containing, by estimation, 275 acres. Three hundred dollars of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale; on the balance, a credit of 12 months will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and satisfactory security.
D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
Dec. 14, 827.—6t65—pr. adv. $2.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT valuable plantation formerly owned by Samuel Smith, jr. lying on big Sugar Creek, opposite the former residence of Mr. Richard Springs, in the Indian Land. The cleared upland, of which there are about *SIXTY ACRES*, is nearly all fresh and well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton and Corn. The low ground is rich and well suited to Corn or small grain. On the premises are all the necessary outbuildings, for the comfortable residence of a family. To purchasers, I will make the terms very easy, or I would rent it on the usual terms, or lease it for a term of time.
JOHN IRWIN.
Charlotte, Dec. 8, 1827.—3t63p.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in June last, a negro fellow, 38 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, and has a scar, it is believed, on his breast. He is supposed to be harbored somewhere between Charlotte and my residence, as he has been frequently seen. Whoever will apprehend said negro and return him to me, near Tuckasege Ford, or give me information so I get him, or secure him in any jail, shall be entitled to the above reward.
ROBERT WILSON.
Nov. 27, 1827.—3t65p

☞ The name of the above runaway is Cesar.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account, will please call and settle immediately, as no indulgence can be given. HIDES will not be taken in discount of debts made in leather and harness, sold entirely for CASH; or dry hides, at 12½ cents per lb. will be received in hand.
JAMES T. ASBURY.
December 17, 1827.—2t63.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, DEC. 20, 1827.

At a Convention of Delegates from different sections of North-Carolina, held this day in the Commons Hall of the Capitol, for the purpose of forming an Electoral Ticket in favor of the re-election of JOHN Q. ADAMS to the Presidency of the United States, for the next four years after his present period of service expires:

The Hon. WILLIAM DAVIDSON, of Mecklenburg, being called to the Chair, and J. GALES appointed Secretary:

Mr. GASTON opened the business of the meeting by a short Address, of which the following is a brief sketch:

Mr. Chairman,

I have been requested by a respectable portion of my fellow-citizens, who think with me on the Presidential Question, to attend this Convention as one of its members. Long retired from public life, and exceedingly reluctant to engage in political contentions, I have yet felt it a duty to comply with this call.

The Constitution of the U. States prescribes that the Electors of President and Vice-President shall be appointed in each State in such manner as its Legislature shall direct. For many years after North Carolina acceded to the Federal Union, she chose her Electors by districts, the citizens of each district appointed one Elector. No mode could have been devised better calculated to give so fair and distinct expression of the public sentiment. At a period of great political excitement, when the people of the State were arrayed in parties, differing, or believed to differ, on great questions of public policy, a change in this long established and well approved mode was made, for the avowed purpose of stifling the voice of a portion of the people, and causing all the Electoral votes of the State to be given to the stronger party. Whether the emergency justified the change, and whether the emergency having ceased, the change should not cease with it, are questions which belong not to us, but to the Legislature of the State. We are assembled simply as citizens who have a right to vote in the choice of Electors, and who must be content to exercise that right in the mode prescribed by law, or abandon it altogether. That law directs, indeed that the State shall be divided into fifteen districts, but requires that the people in each district shall vote for the whole number of Electors, no two of whom shall be residents of the same district, and that the fifteen persons having the greatest number of votes, shall be the Electors on the part of the State. Of the fifteen persons voted for, fourteen must generally be unknown to the voters. Of the fitness of these fourteen to discharge the duty in a manner acceptable to the voter, he can have no means of knowing but by the information, direct or indirect, which he may be enabled to collect from others. An actual necessity is thus imposed on the citizens of the several districts of the State who desire to support the same sandidate for the Presidency, of confbrring together for the purpose of selecting the agents who are to give expression and effect to their wishes. Such an interchange of sentiments may be made directly or indirectly—publicly or secretly. But a proper object, is always best effected by direct and open means.

This very important election approaches, and no American, who feels as an American ought to feel, who is aware how much the honour, the freedom, the peace and the happiness of his country may be affected by the personal character and qualifications of the person to be appointed President, can feel an indifference to the issue. As a freeman who knows and values his rights, he is bound to make a choice, and that choice he should assert with firmness. It is well known that the members of this Convention have made their selection. This is not the moment for declaring the reasons of our preference. When the time shall arrive, none of us can hesitate in avowing them to our fellow citizens, and I trust that this avowal will be so made, that while it jutifies our choice and may carry conviction to the minds of others, it will manifest a proper respect to the opinions of those who have honestly determined to support the opposing candidate. In the contest between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson—and between them we must choose—we are convinced that the best interests of our country will be consulted by the re-election of the former. We have convened here for the sole purpose of electing such individuals of high standing and character, in the several districts of the State, as will be most likely to obtain the suffrages of the people, and if elected, will carry our wishes into effect.

We claim ourselves no right, which we do not cheerfully acknowledge as the undoubted right of all our fellow-citizens. We presume not, by the expression of our opinion, to control the opinion of others. But having formed an opinion, we desire so to express it, that it may have in the pending election all the weight which the people at large, upon mature consideration, may think it deserves.

After this brief exposition of the purposes of our meeting, I move you, Sir, that the Secretary call over the several Electoral Districts, and that, as they are respectively announced, the Gentlemen present name such persons as they believe ought to be recommended to the People as Candidates for their suffrages.

This course being approved by the Convention,

The Secretary accordingly proclaimed the districts, and the gentlemen, whose names are placed to each, being proposed as Electors, were unanimously confirmed by the Convention:

Electoral Districts and Electors.

1. Burke, Buncombe, Rutherford & Haywood, *Col. Isaac T. Avery of Burke.*

2. Wilkes, Iredell, Surry and Ashe, —*Dr. Abner Franklin of Iredell.*

3. Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, and Lincoln,—*Robert M. Burton of Lincoln.*

4. Rowan, Davidson and Montgomery,—*Edmund Deberry of Montgomery.*

5. Rockingham, Stokes and Caswell, —*Dr. Andrew Bowman of Stokes.*

6. Randolph, Guilford and Chatham, —*General Alexander Gray of Randolph.*

7. Richmond, Anson, Robeson, Moore and Cumberland,—*Dr. Benj. Robinson of Cumberland.*

8 Person, Orange and Granville,— *Dr. James S. Smith of Orange.*

9. Wake, Johnston and Wayne,— *Col. William Hinton of Wake.*

10. Warren, Franklin, Halifax and Nash—*Edward Hall of Franklin.*

11. Bertie, Northampton, Hertford and Martin,—*Samuel Hyman of Martin.*

12. Pasquotank, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Camden and Currituck,—*Isaac N. Lamb of Pasquotank.*

13. Beaufort, Edgecomb, Pitt, Washington, Tyrrell and Hyde—*Gen. Wm. Clark of Pitt.*

14. Craven, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Carteret and Onslow—*Wm. S. Blackledge of Craven.*

15. Bladen, Sampson, Columbus, Duplin, New-Hanover and Brunswick, —*Daniel L. Kenan of Duplin.*

On motion of Mr. E. E. Graham,

Resolved, That the gentlemen above named shall constitute the *Administration Electoral Tikcet* for the State of North-Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Burgwin,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare an Address to the freemen of North-Carolina, to accompany the Electoral Ticket: and that the following gentlemen compose said Committee, viz. the Hon. William Gaston, the Hon. William Davidson, Gen. Edmund Jones, Thomas P. Devereux and John L. Bailey, Esqrs.

On motion of Dr. Manney,

Resolved, That Ten Thousand copies of the Address to the freemen of the State of North-Carolina, to be prepared by the Committee in behalf of this Convention, shall be printed for circulation, under the direction of the Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence.

On motion of Mr. Winslow,

Resolved, That a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence be appointed to supply any vacancy which may occur in the Electoral Ticket, and that they be clothed with general powers to adopt such measures as they may deem best calculated to carry into effect the wishes of this Convention. And that J. Gales, Doct. John Beckwith, Thomas P. Devereux, Benjamin S. King, Dr. R. H. Helme and Stephen Birdsall form this committee.

On motion of Mr. Burgwin,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Speaker and to the Members of the House of Commons, for their kindness and liberality in accommodating the meeting with the use of their Hall.

On motion of Mr. J. C. Taylor,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be given to the Chairman and Secretary, for their services on this occasion.

On motion of Dr. Helme,

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Raleigh Register.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

WM. DAVIDSON, *Ch'n.*
J. GALES, *Sec.*

Earthquake.—The *Shawneetown Gazette* says, "Earthquakes still agitate this vicinity, tho' they have not done as yet any injury, father than the terror with which they inspire the inhabitants."

Hogs.—The last Virginian says: "We understand, that, the early part of last week, there had passed the upper gate of the Lynchburg and Salem Turnpike, upwards of 5000 hogs this season. The whole number that passed the last season was 4100."

A new mode of administering medicine is now rapidly gaining ground in Germany. Instead of the large dose, prescribed in this country, very minute quantities are given, and as it seems, frequently with good effect. So small a quantity of blue pill as the 50th part of a grain is sometimes administered; and of sulphate of quinine, a medicine of which the ordinary dose here is three or four grains, 1-20th part of a grain is ordered. It is difficult to conceive how so little medicine produces a sensible effect; but if it really is found to answer, the practice must be very beneficial to debilitated persons, a class who are in this country frequently sent speedily to the grave by medicine.

Characteristic Anecdote of an Arab.—My conversation with Abdul la Aga was interrupted by the arrival of a medical gentleman, and who was not more remarkable for skill in his profession than a kindness of heart which led him to devote his time to the poor inhabitants of the country who sought his aid. He had just been setting the broken leg of an Arab, of whom he gave a very characteristic anecdote. "The patient (the doctor said) complained more of the accident which had befallen him than I thought becoming one of his tribe. This I remarked to him, and his answer was truly amusing. Do not think, Doctor, I should have uttered one word of complaint if my own high bred colt, in a playful kick, had broken both my legs; but to have a bone broken by a brute of a jackass, is too bad, and I will complain."
Sketches of Persia.

Gambling.—"Line upon line and precept upon precept, seem to avail nought with those who embark upon this sea of death, for having once cast themselves upon its waters, its delusive allurements produce a species of insanity which sooner or later ends in ruin. Men of most ample independence and often of splendid wealth too frequently abandon all that is really respectable "for the disgraceful association of rapacious sharpers and indignant adventurers, who possess no one recommendation of body or mind, but fraudulent dexterity in packing a card, and manœuvering a dice box.

In the long catalogue of victims to such vicious associations we find the following in a London paper, which should serve as a warning to all who venture in similar paths. It is the case of a Mr. Porter, who possessed one of the best estates in the county of Northumberland, the fee of which in less than twelve months he lost at hazard.

N. Y. Statesman.

The last night of his career, when he had just perfected the wicked work, and was stepping down stairs to throw himself into his carriage, which was waiting at the door of *a well-know house*, he suddenly went back into the room where his *Friends* were assembled, and insisted, that the person he had been playing with, should give him one chance of recovery, or fight him; his rational proposition was this,—that his carriage, the trinkets, and loose money in his pocket, his town house, plate, and furniture, should be valued in a lump, and be thrown for at a single cast. No persuasions could prevail on him to depart from his purpose; he threw, and conducted the winner to

the door, told his coachman, *that* was his master, and heroically marched forth, without house, home, or any one creditable source of support.

He retired to an obscure lodging in a cheap part of the town, subsisting partly on charity, sometimes acting as the substitute of a marker at a billiard table, and occasionally as helper at a livery stable.

In this miserable condition, with nakedness and famine staring him in the face, exposed to the taunts and insults of those whom he had supported, he was recognised by an old friend, who gave him ten guineas to purchase necessaries.

He expended five in procuring decent apparel; with the other five he repaired to a common gambling house, and increased them to fifty; he adjourned to White's, sat down with his former associates, and won 20,000 pounds. Returning the next night, *he lost it all*, and after subsisting many years in abject and sordid penury, died a ragged beggar, at a penny's lodging house in St. Giles'.

Had he fractured his leg on quitting the gaming house with 20,000 pounds, or been doomed by a lettre de cachet, to straw, bread and water, and a shaved head, for six months, in a dark room, it might have brought him to his senses, and have prevented so ignominious a relapse.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1827.

The *President* communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of 26th of May, 1826, a copy of the contract entered into with the agents of the late emigrants from France, in pursuance of an act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the cultivation of the vine and olive, with a list of names of the emigrants to whom lands were allotted, under the contract, and of the allotments made to them respectively; together with maps of the lands on which the allotments are designated. Also, a report showing how far and by whom the considerations of the contract have been fulfilled, and the cases in which they have not, with the causes thereof; which was read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ruggles presented the petition of several citizens of Ohio, praying that Congress might carry into effect the provisions of the act for completing the Sandusky road; which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

A bill was reported from the Committee on the Milita, to provide for the printing of 60,000 copies of the Militia Tactics; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. moved the printing of the List obtained on a motion made two years since, in the Senate, of the names of the Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers entitled to lands as remunerations for their services.

The *President* stated that no such list was now in the Secretary's possession.

Mr. Harrison said a list had been taken formerly, which he retained in his hands —was applied to by various Members of Congress for the list, from which partial lists were taken, on which account it was proper that the whole should be now printed.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. said that as the list was not in the hands of the Secretary, he would, for the present, withdraw his motion.

Mr. Silsbee introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making such an appropriation for the support of the Navy, as to enable the Head of Department to increase the number of public vessels on the Mediterranean station, for the purpose of giving further protection to our commerce in that quarter.

Mr. Silsbee stated that the American vessels had lately been plundered of their cargoes in the Mediterranean. No American vessel dared now to sail unarmed, without convoy, beyond the isle of Malta.

The resolution submitted on Friday last by *Mr. Hendricks*, in relation to the cession of the public lands to the States in which they lie, being taken up—

Mr. Smith, of Md. observed that the House was then very thin, and moved that the resolution should be laid on the table.

Mr. Hendricks said this was a resolution merely proposing an inquiry by the Committee on Public Lands,

Mr. Smith observed, that he did not wish the idea should be entertained abroad, that the public lands were to be given away; and was therefore desirous that the question should be fully discussed.—The resolution was then ordered to lie on the table.

The Bill to authorize the President of the United States to cause the reserved Salt Springs at the Mississippi to be exposed to public sale was read a second time.

Mr. Barton observed that this bill having been considered by the Senate before, rendered much explanation at present unnecessary. The whole number of Salt Springs, reserved in the State of Missippi, was 34, 12 of the most valuable were granted by the State, the others being of small value, the State never attempted to desire any revenue from them. They were of different degrees, from a slightly salt down to a brackish taste. Around each of these Springs were reserved sections of land, which was liable to run to waste, and from which the neighboring people were daily cutting down the timber. As a sufficient number of Springs had been reserved by the State to prevent a monopoly of the manufacture of salt, there seemed no objection to dispose of these lands in the same manner as other lands were disposed of.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Noble, agreeably to leave, introduced a bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The *Speaker* laid before the House a communication from James Ritner, containing the proceedings of the Harrisburg Convention, which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

The *Speaker* laid before the House the following communication from the Secretary of the Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures and ordered to be printed.

Navy Department, 20th *Dec.* 1827.

Sir: In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d March, 1827, directing the Secretary of the Navy to report the "result of any experiments which have already been made, or are now making in the Navy of the U. States, to ascertain the quality of American water retted Hemp, compared with Russian Hemp," the Secretary of the Navy has the honor to enclose a copy of a letter from the Commissioners of the Navy, on the subject. Reference is also respectfully made to a report from this Department to the Senate, on the same subject, dated 5th January, 1825.

The small quantity of water retted Hemp which has been heretofore prepared, has not afforded very extensive opportunities for making experiments upon it, but such as have been made are entirely satisfactory; and importations of Hemp will not be necessary, when sufficient quantities to answer the demands of the service shall be produced in the country. Cordage of American water retted Hemp would alwys be preferred, when found of equal quality.

It is, perhaps, proper to be observed, that there is no establishment connected with the Navy in which hemp is manufactured; and therefore it is not purchased in its raw state by the Department. It will, however, be the interest and policy of the Government to make such establishment whenever it is believed that economy will be promoted by it.

Respectfully submitted:

SAM'L. L. SOUTHARD.

On motion of Mr. Daniel, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the duties on the importation of hemp, distilled spirits, and molasses.

M. Hamilton submitted the following:

Whereas a law was passed by the Congress of the United States, approved on the 14th of July, 1793, entitled "An act in addition to an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," which said act is commonly known by the name of *the Sedition Law*.

Be it resolved, That the said law was a violation of the Constitution of the United States, by abridging the freedom of the press.

Be it further resolved, That as several persons were indicted, convicted, and suffered, in pecuniary penalties, under this law, that the Committee of Ways and Means be directed to report a bill which shall make full provisions for refunding to the said persons the amount with lawful interest, of the fines which they may have paid to the respective Marshals of the District Courts empowered to levy and receive the same, and in case of the death or the absence from the United States of any of the said parties, then their legal representatives, or such person or persons as may be duly authorized to receive the same.

On motion of Mr. Burges, it was

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the United States, that the Committee on Military Pensions be directed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the Revolutionary law, that all such persons, whether on the continental establishment or regular troops not of the line of the army, as served in the Revolutionary war under one or more enlistments, at one or more terms of service, during the term of nine months or upwards, or were after such enlistment taken and detained in captivity during said term, and who may need the aid of their country, may be placed on the pension roll of the U. States and receive pensions according to their rank in said service.

Resolved further, By the authority aforesaid, that said committee be directed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the laws aforesaid, as that all such as served as aforesaid, or were as aforesaid detained in captivity, and who are now of the age of sixty-five years and upwards, may be placed on the pension roll of the United States and remain pensers according to their rank in said service.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures be directed to inquire into the expediency of affording a further protection to the manufactures of wood screws.

On motion of Mr. White, of Florida, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the duty on foreign oranges.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, *Dec.* 22.—Mr. Shober presented a bill to render valid, certain acts of the acting Coroner of Stokes, which was read the first time and subsequently passed its second and third reading.

Mr. Love of Haywood, a bill to continue in force, an act passed last session, to revive and continue in force an act passed in 1824, to alter and amend an act for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee lands. Which were read the first time.

Mr. Williams from the Committee of Divorce and Alimony, reported bills to divorce Elizabeth Culpepper of Montgomery and Mary Nixon of Perquimons, from their husbands, which were rejected.

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MONDAY, *Dec.* 24.—Mr. Davidson presented a bill to authorize the Wardens of the poor, of Mecklenburg county, to purchase a tract of land and erect suitable buildings for the comfortable accommodation of the Poor of said county. Mr. Pickett, a bill to regulate the salary of the Public Printer, and to prescribe the manner in which printing shall hereafter be done, for the Departments of this State, &c. Mr. Shober, a bill supplementary to the acts relative to the power of Courts of Equity, in cases of partition. Mr. Burney, a bill concerning the dockets of the Courts of Equity, for the county of Columbus, and Mr. Whitfield, a bill more effectually to punish the crime of poisoning.

On motion of Mr. Riddick, the Judiciary committee were instructed to euquire into the expediency and practicability of providing a remedy by law, against the usurious practices which arise in the buying and selling of bonds, notes and other negotiable paper, so that the abuse commonly known under the appellation of shaving, may be prevented or punished.

The bill to repeal the 4th section of an act passed in 1784, to prevent the several species of hunting therein named. The bill to continue in force, an act of last session, reviving an act passed in 1824, for the relief of purchasers of the Cherokee lands. The bill authorizing the Wardens of the poor of Mecklenburg, to erect a Poor House. The bill concerning the dockets of the Court of Equity for the county of Columbus and the Resolution in favor of Jesse Rogers, passed their second and third reading and were ordered to be engrossed.

The Speaker presented a letter accompanied by a memorial from James Nourse, agent of the American Colonization Society. Mr. Parker moved their reference to a select Committee, which was not agreed to and on motion they were laid on the table.

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TUESDAY, *Dec.* 25.—Mr. Pickett from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the Resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act of 1741 as relates to the stealing or mismarking of any cattle, by negroes, &c. reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject. Concurred in.

Mr. Pickett from the Committee on the Treasury Investigation, reported a bill to provide more effectually for the representation of the stock of the State, held in the State Bank, which passed its first reading: and

Mr. Ward presented a bill concerning the appointment of Clerks of the Superior Caurts and Clerks and Masters in Equity, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Pickett from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for the maintenance of bastards, when the reputed father shall have died, before the bastard child is sworn to him, which had its first reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, *Dec.* 22.—The engrossed bill, to amend an act passed in 1824, giving the assent of North-Carolina to, and enforcing in this State, certain Acts of the Tennessee Legislature, to repeal the act concerning the County Courts of Hyde, and to appoint Commissioners to run and establish the boundary line between Bladen and Columbus, were read the first time.

Mr. Taylor presented a bill to incorporate the first Presbyterian Church in Oxford and Mr. Sharpe a bill making it the duty of Major Generals to review the 1st Regiment of Edgecomb Militia, which were read the first time.

The resignation of Benjamin Sharpe, Col. Com. of the 1st Regiment of Edgecomb Militia was read and accepted.

Mr. Newland from the Committee on Divorce and Alimony, to whom was referred the bill to divorce R. Brigham from his wife, made a report, recommending its passage, which the House refused to concur in, 71 to 33. The bill was rejected of course.

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MONDAY, *Dec.* 24.—Mr. Bynum presented a bill, prescribing the manner in which staves, heading and shingles shall hereafter be inspected. Mr. Taylor a bill directing what construction shall be given to contingent executary limitations. Mr. Jones of Warren, a bill to repeal the 4th section of an act passed in 1822, to provide for the payment of the civil list, and Mr. Gaston a bill to provide for the gradual diminution of the Capital of the Banks of this State, by the purchase and extinguishment of shares —which bills were read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Simmons, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire as to the expediency of so amending the law as to prevent debtors from conveying their property, by mortgages or deeds of trust, to one or more of their creditors in preference and to the exclusion of their other creditors; and the monies arising from such sales, to be equally divided between the creditors, in proportion to their several demands.

On motion of Mr. Newland, the Judiciary committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of revising the fees of clerks, sheriffs and other officers.

Mr. Alexander submitted a resolution, which for the present was laid on the table, the object of which was, that a request be made to the Secretary of War, for the services of the U. States Engineers to survey a route for a Rail Road passing from Newbern through Raleigh, as early as may be consistent with the convenience of the Department.

Mr. Gary from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, made an unfavorable report on the petition of sundry citizns of Wilkes, praying to have the time of holding their Courts altered.

Mr. Jones of Warren, from the Judiciary Committe, made a report recommending the rejection of the Resolution to provide more effectually for the payment of jailor's fees; also, the resolution making further, provision to secure the Trustees of the University, such sums of money as may be recovered by them, by the was vesting escheated property in them, which was concurred in.

The bill appropriating $6,252 for improving the Cape Fear below Wilmington, passed its second reading 67 to 57, a motion for its indefinite postponement having been made by Mr. Boon.

Intelligence.

FROM BRAZIL.—The Shylock, at Philadelphia, brings advices from Rio Janeiro to 29th October. There is no prospect of a speedy termination of the war. The Buenos Ayrean privateers are cruizing off all the Brazilian ports. They have been very successful, and have completely annihilated the coasting trade, except by convoy. The reported arrangement for the restoration of the British and French captured vessels had not taken effect: Business at Rio was very dull.—There were about 5000 bbls. of flour unsold. The market was largely supplied with wine and most other articles of importation.

The brig Ruth, Jefferson, of Philadelphia, from Bahia for Santos, was captured by a Buenos Ayrean privateer, and sent into Patagonia. Com. Biddle had sailed for Buenos Ayres to obtain her release.

The ship Robert Fulton was purchased by the Brazilian Government for 150,000 millreas. We are informed, that, before she left New York, her steam apparatus had been taken out.

From the National Journal.

After so many months of fruitless negotiation, the protraction of which induced many to believe that the interferrence of the Christian dowers was more ostentatious than sincere, a blow has been struck by which the Turkish Navy has been annihilated, and the first of a series of events has taken place which had diverted the current of speculation into a new channel. The harbor of Navarino, where this important action was fought, is situated on the Western Shore of the Morea. Sir. William Gell calls the harbor "one of the finest in the world," It is formed by a deep indenture in the coast, shut in by a long Island, the ancient Sphacterin, famous for the signal defeat which the Spartans sustained there from the Athenians, in the Peleponnesian War. The siege of Navarino, so gallant yet so disastrous in its history, in the spring of 1825, is fresh in the memory of our readers.

As to the consequences of this battle, speculations are almost as various as the pens from which they flow. The first effect which the information has produced upon the Porte, must determine the entier character of the consequences which will result. It may be remembered that a rumour was in circulation, some time since, of a determination expressed by that sovereign to suspend his final decision, until he should see to what extent the allied powers were prepared to carry their threatened purpose of blockading his fleet. He has now made the discovery which is to determine his course; and in the single alternative whether anger or fear governed his first actions on making it, depends all that may follow. Should the destruction of his fleet so alarm him, as to produce instant submission, the Greeks are free, and the contest is over. On the contrary, should rage take the place of fear, and dictate acts of violence and a tone of desperate defiance, who can lay his finger on the point where the consequences will stop? It has been intimated that the lives of the Ministers of the allied sovereigns are in danger. It is certainly difficult to foresee to what extremities the violence of a despotic barbarian may be carried, but unless he has discarded the government of reason; he will pause before he takes such a step. The atonement demanded for that one act would not be considered perfect, while a Turkish turban remains in Europe. There is an Austrian Minister in Constantinople; we presume he would consider it his duty to protect his diplomatic compeers; and if he did not, but stood an idle and uninterested spectator of the outrage, it is by no means impossible that the allied sovereigns might demand of Austria a sufficient reason, or an adequate apology, for this indolent acquiescence in the violence.

What would be the consequences of a war? It is probable that the political trinity of sovereigns will act cordially together so far as to drive the Turks over the frontier line of Europe. Austria will scarcely dare to resist this effort, jealous as she is of the growing power of Russia. She will scarcely venture to unfurl her eagle flag by the side of the crescent standard. The odds would be too unequal, the issue too palpable. But as Russia, France, and England, have never yet acted cordially together, it is very probable that this union might present no exception to the usual course and termination of their temporary alliances. When the booty is won, the partition of it may lead to still further conflicts, and conflicts of a more extensive and important character than that in which they originated. Such is the inference which almost all history justifies. We will not attempt such minuteness in our speculations, as to designate the precise objects on which differences may arise. One power may be satisfied with success to a limit which would be very inadequate to the wishes and objects of another. Great Britain may be unwilling to place Russia in a position from which, in case of emergency, she might not, in her turn be dislodged; while Russia may look to a secure lodgment nearer to the Asiatic possessions of the former than she has yet been able to entrench herself. Hence difficulties may ensue. France, jealous of both, may throw obstacles in the way of the wishes of the one and the other, as she may view their possible bearing on her own interests. Hence collisions may arise. And finally, the jealous neutrality of Austria, should that be her course, may provoke the Allied Powers to give a more efficient expression of their hostility to such a course than mere remonstrance, according to the ordinary forms of diplomatic courtesy.

Whether all or any of these speculations shall appear reasonable, yet it cannot be denied that Europe is placed by this battle in a situation which renders its future tranquilty, for some time very doubtful. What course events may take, human prescience may not be able to prescribe. The result seems to us to depend entirely on caprices and contingencies, which make the soundest calculations speculative.

ADMIRAL CODRINGTON.

This officer was captain of the Orion, in the memorable battle of Trafalgar. An English paper says, "had he waited another day before he destroyed the Turkish fleet, it would have been the anniversary of the glorious victory in which he had a share on the 21st October, 1805, when the country was deprived of its lamented naval hero Lord Nelson and the maritime force of France and Spain annihilated by the British fleet under his command." Count Heiden the Russian Admiral in the Levant, is a native of Holland, but has been in the service of Russia a great number of years. Previous to the death of the emperor Alexander, he was in disgrace, having been unjustly accused of lending himself to the landing of contraband goods on the coast of Finland. He is an officer of considerable merit and of excellent private character.

A thorough-going Jackson man.—A hero of the West being lately in Raleigh, astonished the North-Carolinians not a little by proclaiming his unheard of composition and powers. "I am," said he, "half horse, half alligator, with a small touch of the snapping turtle; but that's quite common where I come from. I can ride upon a streak of lightning, whip my weight in wildcats, and if any gentleman chooses for a twenty dollar bill he may throw in a panther; hug a bear too close for comfort, leap the Ohio, wade the Mississippi, and flog any man opposed to Jackson. *Norfolk Herald.*

The Wilmington Recorder states, that at an extensive sale of real property which took place in that town on the 14th inst. the sacrifices were very great—prices varying from one-third to one-fourth and even one-sixth, of the sums which the respective parcels brought in better times.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1828.

A resolution, nominating *William H. Crawford*, as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, passed the House of Representatives of Georgia on the 19th ult. He will be supported, we presume, pretty generally by his friends, to the exclusion of Mr. Calhoun, whose chance of re-election, in that event, is a hopeless one.

A meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson was held at Hillsborough, on the 29th ult. The Hon. Frederick Nash was called to the chair, and addressed the meeting. The number of citizens who attended, was about 150.

Red Rover of the Sea.—This new novel by Mr. Cooper, nas been published by Cary & Lea, Philadelphia, and is said, by competent judges, to be far above the writer's other works.

Congress.—The opposition claim majorities in both Houses of Congress. Let us see, then, what reforms they will make. They have represented the country as on the verge of ruin, because they were not in power:—they now hold the purse-strings of the nation, and can control the Executive appointments; it remains to be seen, therefore, whether they can render the country more prosperous than it now is, after all their croakings and dismal prophecies. But the truth is, after having, by intrigue and management, obtained a controlling power in both Houses of Congress, "they can find *nothing*, in the whole machinery of government, *out of order*;" and we verily believe they would be glad to throw the responsibility of public measures again upon the shoulders of the administration. In reference to this state of things, it has been correctly remarked, that "if the President is to be removed, it must be for the same reason that Aristides was banished; because no fault can be found with him."

AGRICULTURAL.

At a meeting and Exhibition of the Lincoln County Agricultural Society, 13th November, 1827, the following premiums were awarded:

To Maj. Lawson Henderson, for the best Mule Colt, $5 00

To Maxwell Warleck, for the best Horse, 3 years old, 5 00

To Mrs. Catharine Wilson, for the best piece of twilled mixed Cloth, 2 00

To Mrs. Solomon Ramsaur, for the best plain mixed Cloth, 2 00

To Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson, for the best Counterpane, 2 00

VARDRY McBEE, *Secretary*.

A large meeting of the citizens of Wake county, friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson, was held in Raleigh on the 24th ult. The Hon. John L. Taylor, was called to the Chair, who addressed the meeting, says the Star, in an eloquent and forcible manner. The proceedings have not yet been published. A resolution was passed, which the Star thinks the public ought to be put in immediate possession of; and this important resolution is nothing more than a recommendation to the friends of Gen. Jackson to meet in the several Electoral Districts to nominate candidates for Electors. Now if this recommendation be acted on, the good citizens of the State, friendly to General Jackson, will be performing the part of mere puppets, because the Jackson Ticket is already formed; and this fact was doubtless known to numbers who attended the Wake meeting, and sanctioned the farce of the abovementioned resolution. On the Jackson Ticket, as already formed, Gen. Peter Forney is placed for this District; John Giles, for Rowan; Meshack Franklin, for Surry; Walter F. Leake, for Cumberland, although a gentleman from Anson was first proposed; and Gen. Dudley, for the Wilmington, District. For the latter District, we learn, John Owen was at first designated; but at his own suggestion, the name of Gen. Dudley was substituted. We might go on to mention the names of candidates for the other Districts; but it is needless. It is sufficient to show, that the friends of the "people's candidate" find it necessary, or convenient, or both, to resort to management and other arts of practiced politicians, to uphold their cause; and while they profess to do every thing above board, they have, in fact, formed their ticket and arranged their plans without the concurrence or knowledge of the people. If, therefore, meetings of the people are called in the different districts to select suitable persons for the Jackson Ticket, it will be altogether a farce:—there will be some one at each of them, to nominate the candidate agreed on by the managers in their secret meetings at Raleigh; and thus while the people, good souls, imagine they are performing a primary, they will be only acting the secondary part assigned them by the managers behind the scenes.

Mr. White, Delegate to Congress from Florida, has introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives, directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of increasing the duty on foreign ORANGES. According to the doctrines now in vogue in certain parts of the Southern States, such an increase of duty would be unconstitutional; for the object is not *revenue*, but the protection of the cultivators of Oranges in Florida: and Congress has no power, say our new-light expounders of the constitution, to lay a duty for any other purpose than that of *revenue*. The cultivation of the vine will, at no distant period, be introduced into the Southern States; and Congress may then be called on to protect this new branch of industry, as its protection was solicited and obtained on cotton when first cultivated; but according to the new reading of the constitution, no protection can be afforded; for Congress has no power to impose duties for any other object than *revenue*. Cases like these, which touch our own interests, show at once the absurdity of the doctrines broached in South-Carolina and Georgia, and render it passing strange that men of sound minds should ever have embraced them.

As the Jackson Editors vehemently assert that the election of Mr. Smith as Speaker of the Ken. House of Representatives, is a tirumphit maybe well to state the assertion of the Frankfort Commenator, that *five* Administration members voted in every ballot for Ward the Jackson candidate, and *two* Jackson members for Blackburn. The Jackson candidate was ultimately withdrawn, and Mr. Smith substituted, and it is a remarkble fact that General Riffe, whose vote finally elected Mr. Smith, had voted in favor of Mr. Blackburn, the Administration candidate. The election, therefore, is no test of the strength of parties. This statement is further confirmed by the following: *Nat. Journal.*

[From the Western Citizen December 8.]

Owing to high waters, the mail arrived last evening from Frankfort. Our news from there is that the House of Representatives had not elected their Speaker, till the forenoon of Thursday, when John Speed Smith, of Madison county, was elected by a majority of one vote over Wm. B. Blackburn. The House had spent the previous part of the week, in unsuccessful ballots between Robert J. Ward, and Blackburn. The vote between them generally stood 47—47. Mr. Ward (the Jackson candidate) was at length withdrawn by his own request, from the contest; and Mr. Smith, who professes neutral politics, succeeded. We learn from our correspondents in Frankfort, that 4 members did not ballot, if all had been present, Blackburn would have been elected five Administration members voted for Ward.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

It will be perceived that the proposition to appoint a *Committee on Manufactures*, has passed the House of Delegates by a large majority—Two or three years ago, such a motion would have been ordered to lie on the table, like that to elect a *Chaplain*, with no intention on the part of the majority to act upon it. The truth is, the People of Virginia begin to see matters in a new light; and their Delegates are aware of a change in their opinion in relation to Manufactures—not that they are more friendly than formerly to a high tariff on imported Goods; but all their opposition has been unavailing, they are determined now, instead of carrying on a war of *words*, to attempt a rivalry of *works*, in which their Northern and Eastern brethern are yet so far ahead of them. *Pet. Intel.*

From the Raleigh Register, of January 1.

Legislature.—On Thursday last, in the Senate, the bill for the erection of a new county in the West, to be composed of a part of the counties of Burke and Buncombe, and to be called *Forsyth*, was rejected on its second reading, by a vote of 34 to 27.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, a bill was introduced by Mr. Brittain for a new county, to be called *Macon*, to embrace that part of Haywood county acquired by treaty from the Cherokees. On the first reading of the bill, Mr. Bynum moved for its indefinite postponement, but the motion did not prevail. It is a remarkable fact, mentioned in Professor Mitchell's Geological researches, (now in press) that the County of Haywood is twice as large as the State of Delaware.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the bill appropriating $6,232 for the improvement of the Cape-Fear below Wilmington, passed its third reading; and the bill to provide for the draining of Mattamuskeet Lake, passed its second reading, 61 to 57.

Mr. Fisher presented a statement to the House, which was ordered to be printed, showing the expenditures of the State on Internal Improvements, up to the present time, both previous to the organization of the Board of Internal Improvements and since, including stock purchased and paid for by the State, in the several Navigation Companies.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Vanhook submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee of Finance to enquire into the expediency of issuing $100,000 in Treasury notes.

Mr. Owen from the Committee of Finance, made a report, recommending a continuation of the appropriation for the benefit of Miss Blakely.

Mr. Burgin presented a bill to vest the election of Sheriff, in the freemen of Burke county, which was rejected on its second reading.

In the House, Mr. Fisher presented a bill to incorporate the North-Carolina Institution, for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

Mr. Eccles, the memorial of the President of the Cape Fear Bank, praying that the tax paid by the Bank, to the State, may be repealed or mdnified. Referred to a select joint committee.

The bill to incorporate the Ocracoke Navigation Company, passed its final reading and has become a law.

Wm. H. Kerr, was elected Brigadier General of the 7th Brigade.

A bill was introduced in each branch of the Legislature, on Saturday, for the repeal of the Electoral Law, and a return to the District System. They were rejected on their first reading, without eliciting, however, in any manner, the strength of parties.

[From the Warrenton (Va.) Gazette.]

This paper is filled with executive messages—That of the President is unquestionably in our opinion the ablest state paper we ever read—the contrast between it and the puerile production of the Governor is most striking—he in his annual message introduces matter as little expected as it is trifling, whilst the President with a master hand touches in the most elegant manner on every subject interesting to the American politician. As a writer, Mr. Adams is inferior to no man in the republic, and this message we consider the most successful exertion of his pen. With habits of application to business most astonishing, and the benefit of a first rate education, and long intimate acquaintance with national affairs, he seems in this production to have made a grand effort to prove what he was capable of doing. No man whose mind is not swayed by party feelings, can read it without conceding to the writer talents of the first order. Such talents every American must feel proud that his country has brought forth, and the age be honored in the remembrance of his virtues and transcendant abilities.

From the Goshen (N. Y.) Patriot.

Fatal Rencontre.—A few days since, some persons in Sullivan County, after they had been out hunting for deer, stopped on an eminence near the Hudson and Delaware Canal, to shoot at a mark; they had placed their mark over a cluster of Irishmen on the Canal, though so far above them that there could be no possible danger of any accident. The Irishmen, however, became restless, and, on the request of the Contractor, they altered their mark, and fired another way. The Irishmen still, however, continued their threats, and at length marched up in a body, and surrounded the shooting party, who endeavored to make their way through them, and, with the assistance of the Contractor, effected a passage out. The Irishmen pursued them with shovels and pickaxes—the shooting party got out of their reach, excepting Mr. Doty, who, being a small man, and carrying a heavy rifle, was overcome with fatigue, and, finding himself unable to escape, he lay down with his piece cocked. They approached him with their pickaxes and other weapons, in an attitude of attack' when he raised the muzzle of his piece, the butt resting on the ground, and told them, if they attempted to approach him, he would take deliberate aim and fire at them. They damned him, bidding him defiance, and continued to approach; when he executed his threat, and the foremost one fell dead on the spot—the others gathered around their companion, and Doty effected his escape. He gave himself up, and the Coroner's jury considered it a case of justifiable homicide.

From the Massachusetts Journal, Dec. 13.

Our friends will expect from us some note or comment on the election of Speaker of the House of Representatives. We, of course, regret that the Executive has a majority of the two Houses against it, and not more against it than against the best interests of the nation. But if it be a *fact* that the Opposition have the majorities, and we are rather of opinion that it is, notwithstanding the explanations of our correspondent, it is far better, that the orgainzation and regulation of the Houses, and the responsibility for their measures, should be with them, than with the friends of the Administration. We are not sure that it will not be better and more convenient for the Administration to have *both* Houses, than to have only *one* against it. In the former case there is some chance for tranquillity, and for a salutary stagnation of law making; whereas in the latter, there was and would always be, agitation and toil without the least utility. The Executive stands on high and stable ground; the country is basking in peace and smiling in plenty; there is no evil or trouble prevailing, except the noise and scandal of this Opposition. The principles of Mr. Adams' Administration are those on which this Government must stand, or it will not stand at all, for any length of time. Mr. Adams has now nothing to do but to attend to the making of proper appointments, receiving and sending Ministers, ordering the Army and Navy, and recommending to the Houses proper objects of legislation. He need not be anxious, personally, about the fate of any of his recommendations; as a patriot undoubtedly he must be so in common with every good citizen. The responsibility is shifted, with the power; we hope that all may be well with the Republic.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 4th ult. by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, *Mr. Eli H. Lide*, of Darlington District, S. C to *Miss Dorcas Jane Alexander*, daughter of Mrs. Jane Alexander.

DIED,

At her residence, at *Ebenezer Academy*, on Friday, the 28th of Dec. Mrs. JANE AGNEW HARRIS, consort of the Rev. *Eleazar Harris*. In her 18th year, she sunk under the ravages of Pulmonary Consumption, and has left a bereaved husband to mourn her untimely loss.

Departed this life, on Monday night, the 10th Dec. at his seat (Concord Ironworks) in Burke county, Colonel *Andrew Baird*, in the 66th year of his age. He was born at Baskenridge, in Somerset county, New Jersey, in the year 1761; and was engaged in our arduous struggle for the independence of our now happy country, in the care of his father's teams, then in the public service, when he was only a youth of 15 years of age. He came to North-Carolina when a young man, and married Anna, the daughter of the late venerable Gen. Matthew Locke, deceased, of Rowan county, a true and well tried friend and patriot to his country; by whom Col. Baird hath raised a large, respectable, and amiable family, now left to mourn their irretrievable loss. Some time after his residence in this state, Col. Baird was chosen by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the General Assembly; in which capacity, he served his country for a number of years, to the general satisfaction of his constituents: and retained, to the end of his days on earth, the confidence, esteem, and respect of a large and respectable number of his fellow-citizens, who will long remember, with pleasing emotions of heart, his unbounded hospitality and urbanity.

At Mary's Grove, the seat of the Rev. R. J. Miller, in Burke county, departed this life, on Tuesday morning, the 9th of October, MARY, the wife of the Rev. R. J. Miller, in the 66th year of her age. She was the daughter of the late John Perkins, Esq. deceased, of Lincoln county; who lived and died an upright and honest man, a good and useful citizen. She was born on Brown Creek, in South-Carolina, on the first day of October, 1762.

Notice.

HAVING just returned from the South, whither I contemplate removing, in a short time, I request those indebted to me, to call at my shop, where I can at any time be seen, and make payment; and those to whom I am indebted, to call for settlement.

THOS. I. JOHNSON.

Jan. 7, 1828.—64.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased, whose notes have become due, are requested to call and make payment; and all those indebted to myself, who know, in good faith, the money ought to have been paid before this time, are informed that longer indulgence will not be given; as the sound is frequently heard he has run off, he is broke, and in almost every instance, to my loss.

WILLIAM SMITH.

January 3, 1828.—3t66

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Plantation on which he now lives, containing 160 acres, under good cultivation, and well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, &c. He will take a negro and a good wagon, in part payment. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN C. GARRISON.

January 2, 1828.—2t65p

N. B.—If not sold shortly, the plantation will be rented for one year.

☞POSTAGE.

Those indebted to the Post-Office,

for postage either on letters, newspapers, or magazines, are requested to call and settle the same.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. January 1, 1828.

A....Thomas Alexander, Wm. J. Alexander, Henry Allison, Dr. John Ambler, Sample Alexander, James T. Asbury.

B....James C. Braley, William M. Bostwick, James Brown, Capt. Black, James M. Black, Pinkney Boles, John Black, Allen Baldwin, Upton Byram, Robert Barnet, A. Brevard, Allen & Baldwin, J. L. Brooks, John Barnet, sen.

C....Benjamin Cohen 2, William Comstock, James Curr, Samuel D. Cowen, John Coston, Samuel Conner, Harriet E. Caldwell, Charles Culvin, William Carson, James D. Craig, Azariah Coburn, Thomas Collens, Jesse Clark, Jeremiah Clontz, Thomas Caldwell.

D....Dr. D. R. Dunlap, Daniel Davis, James Davidson, Col. John H. Davidson, Wiliam Duncan, James Dinkins, Thomas Dance, John Duffey, Mrs. Obedience Dinkins.

E....Charles Elms 3, John S. Emerson, Stephen T. Emerson.

F....William H. Folger 4, Joseph Flinn 2, Robert Faires, Isaac Flanikin, William Flinn.

G....Col. Robert Gamble, Turner Garres, Thomas Gillespie, Willis Gibbs, Mr. Gallant, Rev. Isaac Grier, Alexander Greer.

H....Daniel Hyams, Dr. John M. Happoldt, Whitmill Hooks, C. E. Henderson, Sam B. Hill, Andrew Hipp, Thomas Harris, John Henderson, sen. Moses J. B. Hays, Thomas Houston, Thomas Hutchinson, Col. Henry Hoover.

J....William Jamison, Isaac Jimerson.

K....William A. Kerr, Marcus Kennedy, Robert B. Kerr, James Kirk, Susannah Kesiah, George B. Keesee, Roswell King.

L....James Latta, Elizabeth Locke, John Little, Theresa Lemmond.

M....Nancy Mathes, Elizabeth Mason, James Murphes, Ann F. McLure, William Monteith, Alexander Mock, Dick McCorkle, Guy Maxwell, Elizabeth McKee, James Mills, John McQuay, Ephraim Mitchell, John A. McLane, Hugh McDowell 2, Margaret McLeland, William J. Morrison, David McDaniel, P. Morris, Samuel Montgomery

N....Hugh Neely 2.

O....Nathan Orr 2, Alexander Osborn.

P....Rev. Walter S. Pharr, Richard Peoples, John C. Pharr, Dr. Wm. J. Polk 2, George W. Polk, Marshall T. Polk, Mary Potts, David Phifer.

Q...Cyrus Queary.

R....Joseph Reed, Doct. Joseph Ross, Isabel or Rachel Robinson, Alexander Robison, Polly Robinson.

S....Thomas Spratt, Adam Springs 2, Edward Sharp, William Sharpley, Robert Sloan, James Stevens, John D. Smith, Joseph Smith, John Simpson, James Slone.

T....J. H. Taylor, John H. Thomas, James G. Torrence, Wiley Trexler.

W....James Wilson, John G. Wilson, Thos. Winchester.

3t67 WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term. A. D. 1827.

Nancy Gallant *vs.* the Real Estate of Daniel Gallant, deceased.—Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Gallant, James Gallant, Francis Gallant, Nancy Dougherty, widow of James Dougherty, Mary Hankins, widow of John Hankins, Elizabeth McKinney, wife of John McKinney, and Sarah Spears, wife of —— Spears, heirs at law of Daniel Gallant, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ORDERED, by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the said defendants to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, and answer, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, *Isaac Alexander*, Clerk of our said Court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1827.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

6t69.—price adv. $3.

☞Come and PAY.

THE subscriber having declined the Tavern Keeper's Business, earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to call and make immediate payment. This measure is absolutely necessary, as he intends devoting himself to another branch of business, which demands the use of all his funds; and unless the call is complied with by the middle of January, he can have no other alternative than a collection by suit.

Mrs. M'Culloch

Will accommodate a few gentlemen with board, by the month or year. She would be happy to accommodate her former travelling customers, and persons who wish to be retired from the noise and bustle of the town, at the first house above Blair, Johnson & Co's. store, Main street.

M. M. M'CULLOCH.

Camden, Dec. 22.—3t66

To Rent,

A Valuable Plantation,

LYING three miles east of Charlotte, containing upwards of one hundred acres of land, now in a high state of cultivation. There is on the plantation a good dwelling-house, with an excellent barn, gin house and other out buildings, in good repair. The soil is well adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, and every thing which the climate affords. There is also an orchard, which probably is equal, if not superior, to any in the county. It can be had on accommodating terms. Apply to

JANE H ALEXANDER.

4t66

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 29th day of December, 1827, a mulatto man named *WILLIAM*, who says he belongs to Charles Carter, lawyer, living in Augusta, Ga. The fellow is blind in his right eye, about five feet nine inches high, and appears to be fifty or 60 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN,

Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.

163tf

Remedy for Intemperance.

A SUPPLY of Dr. Chambers' justly celebrated remedy for Intemperance, has been received, and is for sale at the Post-Office, at the New-York prices.

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

THE VOICE OF WINTER.

I come—my breath is in the blast!
A wreath of clouds is o'er me,
And the loveliest flowers of earth as I past,
Have wither'd and shrunk before me;
I have found the earth in its richest bloom,
I come to gather its pride to the tomb;
I have found it all with joy elate,
I come to make it desolate.

The leaves of the trees are rustling and gay,
The sheen of the rivers is bright as the spring;
I will blow those rustling leaves away,
I will stop the streamlet's murmuring;
I will strip of its robe the towering oak,
Its roots shall be torn and its limbs be broke;
I will howl through the waste, and the wild beasts there
At the sound of my voice shall shrink to their lair.

The eagle shall close her soaring wing,
And seek her nest on the eyrie high;
And every songster cease to sing,
At the sound of my ominous rushing by!
I will bow to the dust the gayest flowers,
And strip of their pride the fairest bowers;
I will cloth the earth in white as I come—
The winding sheet of her wintry tomb!

S. G. F.

A PORTRAIT TO THE LIFE.

Is there a man of common observation in the Universe, that cannot at once say to whom the following graphic picture belongs? We never saw a painting that had less need of the old daub's label, "THIS IS A HORSE," than this has of one to say, This is JOHN OF ROANOKE. The stanzas are from a satirical poem, published by Messrs. Wells and Lilly, of Boston, entitled, "Our Chronicle—of 1826."

THERE is a thin and swarthy senator,
Mad with much learning and a tongue o'er free,
Who, not content to live by wit and law,
During the long vacation, goes to sea.
He is a kind of literary weasel,
And holds the glorious place of legislative teasel.

He has stormed onward now for twenty years;
Flashing and brilliant as the meteor, sent
O'er southern Skies, when all its dewy tears
Are falling from the starry firmament!
Such is the pathos when he stirs the ladies
And summons shapes and sounds, alike, from heaven and hades.

He is a licensed jester of the court—
A pretty pyrotechnic politician—
Moving with all a razor's royal port,
The bilious general of the opposition.
The dull and dubious, all, declare him crazy;
But then, in genius, he's a perfect Esterhazy!

He cast a curse on Panama. Indeed,
He could not well do better and be civil,
For every measure waits from him the meed
And honor of dismissal to the davil.
For so it is, in spite of waxen noses,
The better it succeeds, the stronger he opposes.

He is a walking reservoir of gall;
The evanescent essence of all bile.
And should he find his spleen is growing small,
He'll daily ride a sharpbacked horse a mile,
To stir the goodly juices to their duty,
Of pouring alcohol on government and beauty!

He is the thinnest senator on earth,
And has a voice the thinnest of his gender;
But to what thrills its eloquence gives birth,
Go ask the rived and galvanized offender!
Sometimes far north his withering fancy roams,
And you may get particulars from Mr. H...s.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

THE SOLDIER'S ORPHAN.

A Tale of Waterloo.

I overtook on the road a regiment of Highlanders, then on their march for Cork, where they were to embark for the Netherlands. It was a beautiful morning in the spring of 1815. The sun was shining bright, and the arms and accoutrements were glittering in its rays. The waving plumes, martial dress and military music, soon dissipated the clouds of despondency from an imagination young and ardent, and opened a long vista of glory. In a few moments fancy had glided over the whole career, and restored me, in high rank, and covered with honors, to my native village, to my mother, and to my friends. The first step to this ideal promotion was easily obtained. In a few minutes I had the honor of being enrolled a private in the 78th Highlanders; and, before my arrival at Cork, was fully equipped in the garb of the warlike Celts.

I need not detain you with an account of my dull and uninteresting life, after our arrival in Belgium, previous to the memorable fight of Waterloo. The night before the battle I was pacing backwards and forwards, a solitary sentinel at one of our out-posts. There was a weight in the midnight atmosphere that spread an unwonted gloom over my soul. There was a silence throughout the whole of our army, which formed a striking contrast to the loud shouts of the enemy as they passed the night in carousing around their watch-fires. I should not, perhaps, call it silence, and yet it was something like it; but not not the silence of sleep. The stern and sullen sound with which the word and countersign were exchanged; the low but deep tone in which the necessary orders for the following day were given; the sigh of contending feelings in the soul, which almost resembled the groans extorted by bodily pain from the wounded, were all still more audible than the distant clang of the armourer, and the snorting and prancing of the steed, and showed that all around was waking watchfulness and anxiety.

About the middle of the night I received a visit from a young man with whom I had formed an intimate acquaintance. He was the only son of a gentleman of large property in the South of Ireland; but having formed an attachment to a beautiful girl in humble life, and married her against the will of his father, he had been disinherited and turned out of doors. The youth had seen reason to repent of his rashness. His wife was beautiful, virtuous and affectionate; but her want of education, and entire unacquaintance with those polished manners, and little elegancies of life to which he had been accustomed, soon diasolved much of the charm which her beauty and artlessness had at first thrown around him. After struggling for some time with poverty and discontent, he enlisted in a regiment of heavy dragoons; and, being ordered to the Continent, left his wife, with an infant daughter, in a wretched lodging in London. Chance brought us together in Belgium; and a similarity of tastes soon produced a friendship.

Depressed as I was in spirit myself, I was struck with the melancholy tone in which that night he accosted me. He felt a presentiment, he said, that he would not survive the battle of the ensuing day. He wished to bid me farewell, and to intrust to my care his portrait, which, with his farewell blessing, was all he had to bequeath to his wife and child. Absence had renewed, or rather doubled, all his fondness for the former, and portrayed her in all the witching loveliness that had won his boyish affection. He talked of her while the tears ran down his cheeks, and conjured me, if ever I reached England, to find her out, and make known her case to his father. In vain, while I pledged my word to the fulfilment of his wishes, I endeavoured to cheer him with better hopes. He listened in mournful silence to all I could suggest; flung his arms round my neck; wrung my hand, and we parted. I saw him but once again. It was during the hottest part of the next and terrible day, when with a noise that drowned even the roar of artillery, Sir William Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry dashed past our hollow square, bearing befor them, in that tremendous charge, the flower of Napoleon's chivalry. Far ahead even of his national regiment, I saw the manly figure of my friend. It was but for a moment. The next instant he was fighting in the centre of the enemy's squadron; and the clouds of smoke that closed in masses round friend and foe hid him from my view. When the battle was over and all was hushed but the groans of the wounded, and the triumphant shouts and rolling drums of the victorious Prussians, who continued the pursuit during the entire of the night, I quitted the shattered remains of the gallant regiment in whose ranks I had that day the honour of standing. The moon was wading through scattered masses of dark and heavy clouds, when I commenced my search for my friend. The light was doubtful and uncertain; yet it was easy to keep along the track that marked the last career of Ponsonby. Shuddering, lest in every face I should recognize my friend, I passed by, and sometimes trod upon the cold and motionless heaps, which now looked so unlike the "fiery masses of living valour" that a few hours before, had commingled with a concussion more dreadful than the earthquake's shock. Although I at first felt a certain conviction of his fate, I afterwards began to hope that the object of my search had, contrary to his prediction, survived the terrible encounter. I was about to retire when a heap of slain, in a ploughed field, on which the moon was now shining clearly, attracted my notice. Literally piled on each other, were the bodies of five cuirassiers; and lying beneath his horse was the dead body of my friend. You may form some idea of my astonishment, on finding, by a nearer inspection, that his head was supported and his neck entwined by the arms of a female, from whom also the spirit had taken its departure; but you can form no conception of the horror I felt at beholding, in this scene of carnage and desolation, in the very arms of death, and on the bosom of a corpse, a living infant, sleeping calmly, with the moon-beam resting on its lovely features, and a smile playing on its lips, as if angels were guarding its slumbers and inspiring its dreams! And who knows but perhaps they were? The conviction now flashed on my mind, that these were the wife and child of my unfortunate friend; and the letters we afterwards found on the person of the former proved that I was right in my conjecture. Driven aside by the gale of pleasure or ambition, or by the storms of life, the affections of man may veer; but unchangeable and unchanging is a true heart in woman. "She loves, and loves forever." This faithful wife had followed her husband through a land of strangers, and over the pathless sea; through the crowded city, and the bustling camp, till she found him stretched on the battle field. Perhaps she came in time to receive his parting sigh, and her spirit, quitting its worn-out tenement of clay, winged its way with his to Him who gave them being. With the assistance of some of my comrades, I consigned this hapless pair to the earth, wrapped in the same military cloak; and enveloping the infant, this dear child of my adoption, in my plaid, I returned to the spot where our regiment lay. A. P. C.

GRUMBLERS.

A great part of our paper is taken up this week with the President's Message. We hope our patrons will not grumble at its length—albeit some of them are notoriously inclined to grumble; and if they cannot *find* occasions for grumbling, they are ingenious enough to *make* them. If we omit printing such endless matters as Presidents' Messages, Congressional Speeches, and all that, they grumble because we do not publish "*every thing*"—if we print them all at full length, without omission of circumstance or detail, they grumble because the paper is "*filled up with sich thunderation long pieces, about polly-ticks, and them there things that nobody wants to read.*" If we select the most entertaining, concise, and pithy articles to enliven our columns withal, and take off somewhat of the gloom, the "blackness and darkness" of wars and robberies and murders and the shocking events of the day, they grumble because the paper is "*all filled up with nonsense, instead of good, long, sober, grave, and weighty political, pieces,*" the soporific nature of which would save all expense of opium, and reduce the apothecary's bill to a nonentity. If we stow in pretty liberally of the sober, sombre, horror-bearing stuff, with which the newspaper press is groaning from "morn till dewy eve," they grumble because we do not print more "*funny matters, and sich as will make you fairly split your sides with laughing.*" If we publish such articles as strike at the prevailing vices of the day, some self complacent old fellow, whose "*total depravity*" "covers a multitude of sins," who thinks that newspapers, like cobwebs, are made to entrap the little flies, while the big wasps and hornets escape, grumbles because we happen to touch a sore spot somewhere about his sacred and touch-me-not self. One man, a little stub-shot of a fellow, not longer than the column of a newspaper, is perpetually grumbling because we do not publish "*long tales.*" In order to gratify him, without compromising our independence, we permitted him to take one of our exchange papers, which being pretty well furnished with long tales, seemed at first to please him mightily—but he soon began to grumble again, and told us he "*could not endure such long-tailed pieces.*"—Finally, that we may not make a long article of a short one, we will conclude with merely saying, "Woe unto you," grumblers! for ye *pass by* good manners, truth and decency, to gain a single point, and grumble when you've got it

Berkshire American.

From Mrs. Colvin's Messenger.

A WHISPER TO A WIFE.

Think not, the husband gained, that all is done.

Gentle lady, from *you* a moment's attention is claimed by a *widowed wife*, whose bridal morning rose as bright as yours,—whose youthful heart loved "with all a woman's love;" and who anxiously wishes to secure for her interesting sisters, that first and most important of all a wife's pursuits—the confidence and affection of her husband.

You are now become a wife; and sacred and important are the duties you have to fulfil. Your husband has bestowed on you the most flattering distinction; he has selected you from the world; and the chain he has put on can be broken only by death. Be it your care never to let him feel this chain, and by your kindness and gentleness make him even forget he wears it.

A bride, wherever she appears, is ever considered an object of importance and a subject of remark. "Have you seen the bride?" is the eager and general question: and what she does, what she says, what she wears, and how she looks, swell the insignificant of every gossip's visit. Let the notice which you thus excite make you particularly observant of your manner and conduct; and give the busy whisper no food for a new sarcasm in the next importation of tittle-tattle.

A bride is generally (indeed I think always,) proud of the new character she has entered on; and unless she is a woman of sense, fond of *exhibiting* the love she has inspired, pursue a different course; let your manner to your husband be kind and good humored: *but sacred to the hours of retirement be those expressions and that display of endearment, which, used in public, argue in loud terms a want of true delicacy*, and are ever particularly disagreeable to the spectator.

The first inquiry of a woman after marriage should be, "How shall I continue the love I have inspired? How shall I preserve the heart I have won?" Gentle lady, at the present moment your husband thinks you the loveliest, the gentlest of beings.—Destroy not the illusion: be lovely still; be gentle still. The long and dreary road that lies though the wilderness of life is stretched before you; and by a chain, the link of which no human power can break, you are bound to a companion with whom hand in hand, you must walk though this long road. For the sake then of peace, for the sake of happiness, for the sake of *self* (that most powerful feeling) brighten the way by endeavoring to make yourself amiable and pleasing to him.

The great Dr. Johnson, with his usual strength of expression, laments in the following words, the contrasted manners which frequently occur *before* and *after* marriage.—"One would think, the whole endeavor of both parties during the time of courtship is to hinder themselves from being known—to disguise their natural temper and real desires in hypocritical imitation, studied compliance, and continued affection. From the time that love is avowed neither see the other but in a mask; and the cheat is often managed on both sides with so much art, and discovered with so much abruptness, that each has reason to expect that some transformation has happened on the wedding night, and that by strange imposture, as in the case of Jacob, one has been courted and another married.

"However discreet your choice has been, time and circumstance alone can sufficiently develope your husband's character; by degrees the discovery will be made that you have married a mortal, and that the object of your affections is not entirely free from the infirmities of human nature, Then it is that by an impartial survey of your own character, your disappointment may be moderated and your love so far from declining, may acquire additional tenderness, from the consciousness that there was room for mutual forbearance.

"Study your husband's temper and character; and be it your pride and pleasure to conform to his wishes. Check *at once* the *first* advances to contradiction, even of the most *trivial* nature. I repeat the word *trivial*, for it is really inconceivable the power which the *veriest trifles* have, *at times*, over the mind, either in *irritating* or *pleasing*. And the woman, who after a few years are gone by, can say, "My husband and I have never yet had a loud and angry debate," is in my opinion better entitled to a chaplet of laurels, than the hero who has fought on the plains of Waterloo.

"There is one simple direction, which, if carefully regarded, might long preserve the tranquility of the married life, and ensure no inconsiderable share of connubial happiness to the observers of it: it is to *beware of the first dispute.*"

CRIME OF THE DUELLIST.

From Dr. Nott's Oration on the Death of Hamilton.

Under what accumulated circumstances of aggravation does the duellist jeopardise his own life, or take the life of his antagonist! I am sensible that in a licentious age, and when laws are made to yield to the vices of those who move in the higher circles, this crime is called by, I know not what accommodating name.—But, before these altars; in this House of God, what is it? It is murder—deliberate, aggravated murder. If the duellist deny this, let him produce his warrant from the Author of life, for taking from his creature the life which had been sovereignly given. If he cannot do this, beyond all controversy, he is a murderer; for murder consists in taking away life without the permission, and contrary to the prohibition of him who gave it.

Who is it, then that calls the duellist to the dangerous and deadly combat? Is it God? No; on the contrary, he forbids it. Is it then his country? No; she also utters her prohibitory voice. Who is it then? A man of honor? And who is this man of honor? A man, perhaps, whose honor is a name; who prates with polluted lips, about the sacredness of character, when his own is stained with crimes, and needs but the single shade of murder to complete the dismal and sickly picture. Every transgression of the divine law implies great guilt, because it is the transgression of infinite authority. But the crime of deliberately and lightly taking life, has peculiar aggravations. It is a crime committed against the written law not only, but also against the dictates of reason, the remonstrances of conscience, and every tender and amiable feeling of the heart. To the unfortunate sufferer, it is the wanton violation of his most sacred rights. It snatches him from his friends and his comforts; terminates his state of trial, and precipitates him, uncalled for, and perhaps unprepared, into the presence of his Judge!!

Remarkable proof of the immortality of the Soul.—Gennadius, a physician, a man of eminence in piety and charity, had in his youth some doubts of the reality of another life.—He saw one night in a dream, a young man of celestial figure, who bade him follow him. The apparition led him into a magnificent city, in which his ears were charmed by melodious music, which exceeded the most enchanting harmony he had ever heard. To the inquiry, from whence came these ravishing sounds, his conductor answered that they were the hymns of the blessed in heaven, and disappeared. Gennadius awoke, and the impression of the dream was dissipated by the transactions of the day. The following night the young man appeared, and asked whether he recollected him. The melodious songs which I heard last night, answered Gennadius, are now brought again to my memory. "Did you hear them (said the apparition) dreaming or awake?" "I heard them in a dream."

"True, (replied the young man,) and our present conversation is a dream; but where is your body while I am speaking to you?" "In my chamber." "But know you not that your eyes are shut, and that you cannot see?" "My eyes are indeed shut." "How then can you see?" Gennadius could make no answer.—"In your dream, the eyes of your body are closed and useless, but you have others with which you see me. Thus after death, although the eyes of your flesh are deprived of sense and motion, you will remain alive and capable of sense and motion by your spiritual part. Cease then to entertain a doubt of another life after death."

By this occurrence, Gennadius affirms, he became a sincere believer in the doctrine of a future state.

It is not the virtue of truth to say every thing that we think, but to say it when it is prudent, and that is not always: truth has its time, although it is eternal.

Old age to the wicked man is worse than Pandora's box; it presents all its evils, without the alleviation of hope.